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27 June 1944



TRANSLATION AIDS: GENERAL TERMS

<u>KANJI</u>	<u>ROMAJI</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
幕僚	BAKURYŌ	Staff
別動隊	BETSUDŌTAI	Detached wing (Navy) Flying column (Army)
防備部隊	BŌBI BUTAI	Defense force
防備衛所	BŌBI EISHO	Defense station
防備基地	BŌBI KICHI	Defense base
防備戦隊	BŌBI SENTAI	Defense squadron
防備隊	BŌBITAI	Defense unit (sometimes called Defense division when referring to small ships)
防疫班	BŌEIKIHAN	Water purification section
防禦支隊	BŌGYŌ SHITAI	Defense detachment
傍受スル	BŌJU SURU	To intercept (radio)
母艦	BOKAN	Tender
防空	BŌKŪ	Antiaircraft
防空隊	BŌKŪTAI	AA unit (Navy)
妨害	BŌSHIN	(Radio) jamming
分遣隊	BUNKENTAI	Detachment
分工場	BUNKŌJŌ	Branch workshop

ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE

22 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Administration of the Educational System of Japan.

1. In order that the newly formed Cabinet of the Imperial Japanese Government shall be fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation with regard to Education, it is hereby directed that:

a. The content of all instruction will be critically examined, revised, and controlled in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) Dissemination of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideology will be prohibited and all military education and drill will be discontinued.
- (2) Inculcation of concepts and establishment of practices in harmony with representative government, international peace, the dignity of the individual, and such fundamental human rights as the freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, will be encouraged.

b. The personnel of all educational institutions will be investigated, approved or removed, reinstated, appointed, reorientated, and supervised in accordance with the following policies:

- (1) Teachers and educational officials will be examined as rapidly as possible and all career military personnel, persons who have been active exponents of militarism and ultra-nationalism, and those actively antagonistic to the policies of the occupation will be removed.
- (2) Teachers and educational officials who have been dismissed, suspended, or forced to resign for liberal or anti-militaristic opinions or activities, will be declared immediately eligible for and if properly qualified will be given preference in reappointment.
- (3) Discrimination against any student, teacher, or educational official on grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position, will be prohibited, and immediate steps will be taken to correct inequities which have resulted from such discrimination.
- (4) Students, teachers, and educational officials will be encouraged to evaluate critically and intelligently the content of instruction and will be permitted to engage in free and unrestricted discussion of issues involving political, civil, and religious liberties.

ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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AG 000.8 (24 Oct 45) CIG

24 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Violation of Religious Freedom

1. The attention of this headquarters has been directed to certain acts on the part of officials of educational institutions, founded and supported by Christians of foreign nations, which represent inexcusable and unjustifiable subversion of such institutions to militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ends.

2. The case of Rikkyo Gakuin (St. Paul's University and Middle School) is cited as a specific example of such flagrant violation of religious freedom and unwarranted vandalism.

a. Originally founded in 1874, Rikkyo Gakuin was given a charter on 7 July 1931 by the Japanese Government. Articles of the Act of Incorporation state "the object of the Zaidan is to administer education in Japan in accordance with the principles of Christianity. . . ."

b. In 1943, certain officials of the university, ignoring their obligations to maintain a Christian institution of learning, did, without provocation and with or without the approval of the Ministry of Education, abolish Christian services and teachings; caused the removal from office of Christian members of the faculty and the Board of Directors, and caused to be committed acts of vandalism in all Saints' Memorial Chapel and against other property of the university. Christianity was abolished by order in Rikkyo and the university Chapel was closed in January 1945.

3. No action has been taken by university officials or by the Ministry of Education since the termination of the war to rectify this violation of freedom of religion and of moral trust.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed immediately to:

a. Dismiss from their present positions, the following officials of Rikkyo Gakuin:

- (1) Kinzo Samba, President (Socho)
- (2) Hidesaburo Hoashi, Dean (Gakkan) of the University and Principal of the Middle School
- (3) Soichi Tsuji, Dean of the Yoka bu
- (4) Hisakazu Kaneki, Student Inspector
- (5) H. J. Miyazaki, Student Inspector
- (6) Atsuo Ozawa, Student Inspector
- (7) Ryo Shibata, Student Inspector
- (8) Ko Ogata, teacher, former Student Inspector
- (9) Captain Wada, Acting Dean, Science Department
- (10) Yasuo Muto, Librarian
- (11) Miotaro Abe, Teacher, former Student Inspector

b. Direct that none of the individuals designated in paragraph a be re-employed or placed in any position in any public or private educational or religious institution or in any government position.

c. Direct that Rikkyo Gakuin be reorganized and henceforth conducted in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.

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ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 350 (30 Oct 45) CLE

30 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Investigation, Screening, and Certification of Teachers and Educational Officials.

1. In order to eliminate from the educational system of Japan those militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences which in the past have contributed to the defeat, war guilt, suffering, privation and present deplorable state of the Japanese people; and in order to prevent the teachers and educational officials having military experience or affiliation; it is hereby directed that:

a. All persons who are known to be militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, or antagonistic to the objectives and policies of the occupation and who are at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be removed immediately and will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan.

b. All other persons now actively employed in the educational system of Japan will be permitted to retain their positions at the discretion of the Ministry of Education until further notice.

c. All persons who are members of or who have been demobilized from the Japanese military forces since the termination of hostilities, and who are not at this time actively employed in the educational system of Japan, will be barred from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan until further notice.

See AG-350 22 May 46

2. In order to determine which of those persons who are now actively employed in or who may in the future become candidates for employment in the educational system of Japan are unacceptable and must be removed, barred, and prohibited from occupying any position in the educational system of Japan, it is hereby directed that:

a. The Japanese Ministry of Education will establish suitable administrative machinery and procedures for the effective investigation, screening, and certification of all present and prospective teachers and educational officials.

b. The Japanese Ministry of Education will submit to this Headquarters as soon as possible a comprehensive report describing all actions taken to comply with the provisions of this directive. This report will contain in addition the following specific information:

(1) A precise statement of how acceptability of the individual is to be determined, together with lists of specific standards which will govern the retention, removal, appointment or re-appointment of the individual.

(2) A precise statement of what administrative procedures and machinery are to be established in order

#5

ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

3 230.14 (28 Nov 45) ESS/LA

28 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Employment Policies.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will insure that no discrimination will be exercised or permitted for or against any worker either in private or government work, in wages, hours or working conditions by reason of nationality, creed or social status.

2. Koreans, Formosans and Chinese nationals who elect to remain in Japan rather than to accept repatriation will be guaranteed the same rights, privileges and opportunities in employment as are extended to Japanese nationals in comparable circumstances.

3. Koreans, Formosans and Chinese nationals awaiting repatriation will be furnished opportunities to work for the occupation forces without discrimination. All such workers will be paid by the Imperial Japanese Government at the same rates as Japanese workers and will be extended all benefits granted Japanese nationals working for the occupation forces.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to revoke, rescind and abrogate all laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and enactments of any kind or character which provide preferential employment and educational opportunities for demobilized military personnel solely on the basis of military service.

5. Acknowledgment of receipt of this memorandum and reports of action taken hereunder are directed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen

H. W. Allen,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research



Advanced Echelon
APO 500
1 December 1945

#6

REPORT OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF
MAGAZINE PUBLICATION IN JAPAN

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.8 (31 Dec 45)CIE

31 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Suspension of courses in Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography.

1. In accordance with the basic directive AG 000.3 (15 Dec 45)CIE proclaiming the abolition of government sponsorship and support of State Shinto and Doctrine, and

Inasmuch as the Japanese Government has used education to inculcate militaristic and ultra-nationalistic ideologies which have been inextricably interwoven in certain textbooks imposed upon students,

It is hereby directed that:

a. All courses in Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography in all educational institutions, including government, public, and private schools, for which textbooks and teachers' manuals have been published or sanctioned by the Ministry of Education shall be suspended immediately and will not be resumed until permission has been given by this headquarters.

b. The Ministry of Education shall suspend immediately all ordinances (Howei), regulations, or instructions directing the manner in which the specific subjects of Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography shall be taught.

c. The Ministry of Education shall collect all textbooks and teachers' manuals used in every course and educational institution affected by 1, a. for disposal in accordance with the procedure outlined in Annex A to this memorandum.

d. The Ministry of Education shall prepare and submit to this Headquarters a plan for the introduction of substitute programs to take the place of courses affected by this memorandum in accordance with the procedure outlined in Annex B to this memorandum. These substitute programs will continue in force until such time as this Headquarters authorizes the resumption of the courses suspended herein.

e. The Ministry of Education shall prepare and submit to this Headquarters a plan for revising textbooks to be used in Morals (Shushin), Japanese History, and Geography in accordance with the procedure outlined in Annex C to this memorandum.

2. All officials, subordinates, and employees of the Japanese Government affected by the terms of this directive, and all school officials and teachers, both public and private, will be held personally accountable for compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the terms of this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen
H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A. G. D.,
Asst Adjutant, General

3 Incls:

- 1-Annex A - Procedure for Collection of Textbooks and Manuals
- 2-Annex B - Plan for Submission of Substitute Programs
- 3-Annex C - Procedure for Submission of Revised Program

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#8

ORDERS FROM THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

OG 651. (4 Jan 46)GS

APD 500
4 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Removal and Exclusion of Undesirable Personnel from Public Office.

1. The Potsdam Declaration states "There must be elimination for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world".

2. In order to carry out this provision of the Potsdam Declaration, the Imperial Japanese Government is hereby ordered to remove from public office and exclude from government service all persons who have been:

a. Active exponents of militaristic nationalism and aggression.

b. Influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates; or

c. Influential in the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Political Rule Assistance Political Society or the Political Association of Great Japan;

as those terms are defined in Appendix A to this directive.

3. The term "public office" as used in this directive shall mean and include:

a. Any position in the government service which is customarily filled by one with the civil service rank of Chokunin or above (or equivalent rank under any reorganization of the civil service system); or

b. Any other position in the government service not customarily filled by a member of the civil service which is equivalent or superior to the civil service rank of Chokunin (in the case of government corporations the term will include at least: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Director, Advisor and Auditor).

4. The term "government service", as used in this directive, shall mean and include all positions in the central Japanese and Prefectural Governments and all of their agencies and local branches, bureaus (including Regional Administrative Bureaus) and offices and all positions in corporations, associations and other organizations in which said Governments or any of their agencies have a financial interest representing actual or working control.

5. The term "remove from public office" as used in this directive shall mean to discharge the person from the public office which he holds and to terminate his influence and participation therein, directly and indirectly. Persons removed

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

#9

AG 350 (9 Jan 46) CIE

APO 500
9 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo;

SUBJECT : Committee of Japanese Educators.

1. This Headquarters has requested that an Educational Mission, consisting of approximately twenty (20) distinguished American educators, be sent to Japan, to arrive in the month of February.

2. The Educational Mission will study the Japanese educational system for approximately thirty (30) days and will advise the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Japanese Ministry of Education on technical matters.

3. The Educational Mission will make studies of the following problems and submit reports and recommendations to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers upon completion of the mission:

a. Education for Democracy in Japan: A study leading to recommendations as to the content of courses, curricula, textbooks, teachers' manuals, and visual and auditory aids.

b. Psychology in the Re-Education of Japan: A study leading to recommendations as to the educational methodology, language revision, timing and priority of educational reforms, the development of student initiative and critical analysis, and reorientation of teachers.

c. Administrative Reorganization of the Educational System of Japan: A study leading to recommendations as to the immediate and long range administrative reforms, the reorganization of the Ministry of Education, and the problems of decentralization.

d. Higher Education in the Rehabilitation of Japan: A study leading to recommendations in regard to the use of libraries, archives, scientific laboratories, museums in higher education, to student and faculty freedom, to reorientation of the social sciences, and to more active participation in the life of the community and of Japan.

4. The Educational Mission will be requested also to recommend technical experts in subject-matter fields to assist the Japanese Ministry of Education and autonomous educational institutions.

5. In order to facilitate the work of the Educational Mission and in order that the Japanese educational system may derive the maximum benefit from its studies and findings, it is suggested:

a. That the Ministry of Education appoint a committee of highly qualified Japanese educators to work with the Educational Commission;

b. That the committee consist of not less than eighteen (18) nor more than twenty five (25) members;

c. That the members of the committee be selected with particular reference to their qualifications to assist the Educational Commission in the study of problems set forth in paragraph 3 above;

d. That the membership of the committee be representative of (1) various fields of teaching and educational administration (2) various levels and types of educational institutions;

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 350 (17 Jan 46) CIE

17 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Application of SCAP Directive AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE on
Administration of the Educational System of Japan.

1. Reference is made to C.L.O. No. 1435 (1.4) (28 Dec 1945), subject, "Use, Printing and Publication of School Textbooks," requesting that:

- a. "The existing school textbooks be allowed to be used after necessary deletion and revision being made in them."
- b. "The existing school textbooks, with necessary deletion, and revision being made, be allowed without delay to be printed and supplied as a provisional measure until newly compiled textbooks are ready."

2. With reference to 1,a. above: SCAP Directive AG 350 (22 Oct 45) CIE, par. 1,c. (1) provides that existing textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials may be used temporarily on an emergency basis only, except for courses in Morals (Gushin), Japanese History, and Geography, as per Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 000.8 (31 Dec 45) CIE.

3. With reference to 1,b. above: The Ministry of Education shall submit all textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials which are approved, sanctioned, or published by the Ministry to this Headquarters for review and approval before printing.

4. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education shall submit translations in English of all these textbooks, teaching manuals, and instructional materials presented for review and approval by this Headquarters.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H. W. Allen
H. W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI-120-SR-A-1

21 March 1946

A CATALOGUE OF RESEARCH MATERIALS

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

X-J 674

STATISTICS

Serial Number: RI-(S)75-PF-5(2)

25 March 1946

SUBJECT : Basic Statistics: Newspapers as of 15 March 1946.

PREPARED BY: Press and Publications Research Uniton 22 March 1946.

SOURCE : Press and Publications Research Unit files of 15 March 1946.

I. Total number newspapers being published, including dailies,
weeklies, etc., ----- 418

II. General newspapers, classified according to frequency of issue:

a. Dailies	
Tokyo	15
Outside Tokyo	98
	<hr/> 113

b. Weeklies	
Tokyo	6
Outside Tokyo	41
	<hr/> 47

c. Miscellaneous	
Tokyo	
4 times weekly	1
3 " "	1
2 " "	1
6 " monthly	1
5 " "	2
3 " "	3
2 " "	1
Monthly	2

Outside Tokyo	
4 times weekly	1
2 " "	1
9 " monthly	1
8 " "	1
6 " "	1
5 " "	1
3 " "	9
2 " "	2
Monthly	17
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Targets: 42, 165, 232, 302, 386, 471, 576.

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of transcript

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

STATISTICS

Serial Number: RI(S)-78-R-23

1 April 1946

SUBJECT : The Overseas Missionary Activities of the Sōtō Subsect
of Zen Buddhism

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : Shinei KAWAI, Director of General Affairs, Sōtō
subsect of Zen Buddhism

CONTENTS

1. Overseas Temples and Priests of Sōtō Zen p. 2
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Manchuria..... p. 8

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division



5 April 1946

#14

SPECIAL REPORT

CURRENT JAPANESE PUBLISHERS, Including

Name of Publishers,

Address, Name of

Representative

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH UNIT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RI(D)2-R-2 10 April 1946

SUBJECT : The Shinto Directive and Its Effect on
Japanese Religious Laws

PREPARED BY : Religious Research Unit

SOURCE : Religious Section of the Education Ministry;
Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Imperial
Government; Religious Division, C I & E.

CONTENTS

1. Digest of Japanese Religious Laws
2. Digest of the SCAP Directive on State Shinto
3. Digest of the New Religious Corporations
Ordinance
4. Flow Chart of Command in Executing Religious
Directives

FOREWORD:

The first report in this group gives a survey of the pre-war religious laws, particularly the Religious Bodies Law of 1939, which was passed, over the objection of many religious groups, by General Sadao Araki, the Minister of Education and fanatical proponent of Japan's Shintoistic, militaristic, and totalitarian government. Ostensibly this law was supposed to protect and favor religious organizations and particularly Christianity by granting it official recognition. As was expected, after the

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

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#16

TRANSLATION

Serial No. RI(T)11-E-9

15 April 1946

SUBJECT : The National Educational Personnel Labor Union
(Zenkoku Kyoiku Shokuin Rodokumiai Kyogikai):
Declaration of the Founders, with a Draft of the
Constitution.

PREPARED BY: Education Research Unit

SOURCES : Conferences with Mr. Sageyama, Councillor, Japan
Education Association, and material supplied by
the Japan Education Association.

COMMENT:

The National Educational Personnel Labor Union Council (Zenko-ku Kyoiku Shokuin Rodokumiai Kyogikai), most recent of the teachers' unions, appeared on the horizon 2 April 1946, and includes educational employers and officials as well as teachers. Two of its organizers are Tatsuo Sawada, assistant chairman of the Ministry of Education Personnel Labor Union (Mombusho Shokuin Kumiai) and Shinsho Takahashi, chairman of the same (address: Secretariat, Ministry of Education). This union, according to its organizers, is to be organized under the new labor union law; as yet it has no definite organization and is merely in the preparatory stage. On 2 April 1946 the following statement was made:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division

X-J 674



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial No. RI-152-E-9-7

3 May 1946

#17

SUBJECT : Teacher Retirement in Japan

PREPARED BY: Education Research Unit

SOURCES : 1. Conferences with Ministry of
Education Officials on 8 April 1946.
2. Information furnished by Ministry
of Education.

LEGAL PROVISIONS:

The first teacher retirement law that provided a small pension for teachers was enacted and put into practice by the Ministry of Education in 1871.

The present teachers' retirement plan, which includes all the public and government schools in Japan, conforms to the "Limitation Ordinance for Government Officials", which was last revised on 1 April 1946. Under this plan a teacher may retire with a pension after having taught for seventeen years. However, since the annual pension increases $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1 per cent each year after the seventeenth year through thirty years of service, most teachers stay in the profession as long as possible in order to get a higher retirement pension. The pensions are paid every four months.

Although there are no laws governing teacher tenure, it is customary for teachers to retire when they reach the age of sixty. If a teacher's work has been outstanding, he may continue teaching after that time.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division



#18

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: BX-185-RA-R-3 3 May 1946

SUBJECT : Government Offices and Officials Responsible
for Supervision of Broadcasting, 1934-1945.

PREPARED BY : Radio Research Unit.

SOURCE : General Affairs Division of the Board of
Communications.

ADMINISTRATIVE

A. GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISION OF
BROADCASTING, 1934-1945.

1. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (1934-1943)

- A. Minister of Communications.
- B. Vice-Minister of Communications.
- C. Electric Bureau of Ministry of Communications.
- D. Technical Bureau of Ministry of Communications.

2. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

(1 FEBRUARY 1943 - 18 MAY 1945)

- A. Minister of Transportation and Communications.
- B. Vice-Minister of Transportation and Communications.
- C. Board of Communications:
 - 1. President.
 - 2. Vice-President.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research & Information Division

TRANSLATION

Serial Number: RI(T)-19-R-2 6 May 1946

SUBJECT : Proposed Statement of Faith of the Church of
Christ in Japan, September 1945

PREPARED BY : Religions Research Unit

SOURCE : Headquarters of the Church of Christ in Japan
(Checked by Mr. Miyakoda, the former Executive
Secretary)

I. PREFACE

Question 1. What is the Church of Christ in Japan?

Answer. The Church of Christ in Japan is a union of all those churches whose principles and doctrines are based on the Gospel. It was organized 25 June 1941.

Question 2. What are the fundamental principles of the Church of Christ in Japan?

Answer. The fundamental principles of the Church of Christ in Japan are: To stand for the evangelical faith, to build up the Christian Church, and to evangelize the people, thereby fulfilling the purpose of Missions.

Question 3. What is meant by standing for the evangelical Christian faith?

Answer. This means to believe in God as revealed in Christ, witnessed in the Bible, and confessed by the church; to worship Jesus Christ as the only Son and Savior; to follow the leadership of the Holy Spirit; and to strive earnestly to reveal the glory of God.

II. THE BIBLE

Question 4. How can such a faith be nurtured?

Answer. Such a faith can be nurtured by joining in church fellowship, studying the Bible, and carrying out its teachings in one's daily experience.

R.T 674

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: RU-187-RA-A-2 7 May 1946 #20

SUBJECT : Radio Broadcast Receivers in Operating
Condition.

PREPARED BY : Radio Research Unit.

SOURCES : (a) The Board of Communications.
(b) Civil Communications Section, GHQ,
SCAP.

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

A. SURVEY OF RADIO RECEIVERS:

(A report submitted by the Board of Communications)

1. The main emphasis has been given heretofore to statistics and correction of the number of licensed radio subscribers, and there has been no reliable survey made in the past of the number of radio receivers. Consequently, for a survey of radio receivers present in the country there is no alternative but to seek a basis in the number of licensed radio subscribers.

2. The latest available detailed survey of licensed subscribers is that of April 1945. The total number of licensed subscribers was 7,371,712. (According to the latest survey of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, the total of licensed radio subscribers was 7,422,547.)

X-J 674

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Research and Information Division



#21

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial No. RI-75-E-E-1

16 May 1946

SUBJECT : Student Expenses

PREPARED BY: Education Research Unit

SOURCE : Japanese Ministry of Education Statistics,
and Statistics from Private Schools as
Indicated.

This preliminary report on student expenses presents only a rough, comprehensive picture. It shows some of the principal items of expense, and what they approximately amount to in a given school year for representative types of schools, and makes a comparison of these expenses over a period of years.

Because of the inflationary costs of living and a scarcity of materials, school expenses in general showed a marked increase during the war period, especially for higher and technical schools. At present, student hardships are extreme. Many university and technical school students are forced to carry on their studies at home or to give up school entirely.

Note that all Japanese schools above lower primary (six-year course), whether public, private or government, require payment of tuition.

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Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division



SPECIAL REPORT

SERIAL NO : AR-240-E-A-21

25 July 1946

#22

SUBJECT : The Re-education of Japanese Ex-Servicemen

PREPARED BY: Research Unit: Education

INTRODUCTION:

The re-education of the Japanese ex-serviceman is a problem which has received consideration from the Japanese Government since the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities. Unlike America, where the returning veteran may reap the benefits of the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, Japan has been able to offer her demobilized servicemen very little in the way of concrete assistance in readjustment to and reintegration in post-war society. This condition is due primarily to a general apathy towards ex-soldiers and their problems on the part of the Japanese people as a whole, and to the social and economic turmoil and confusion following the surrender which have rendered the expanding of educational facilities impossible.

Broadly speaking, re-education is being carried on in three ways: (1) through the admittance of ex-servicemen into regular institutions of learning such as middle schools, colleges, universities, etc., (2) through the establishment of special schools to give instruction to former students of military and naval schools; and (3) through the use of media outside the school system, such as radio broadcasts, pamphlets, newspaper articles, etc. Each of these three aspects will be dealt with in detail

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division



Serial Number: AR-239-SR-A-2

1 August 1946

SUBJECT : Catalogue of Analysis and Research Materials.

PREPARED BY : Statistics and Reports Unit.

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10. Media Analysis Unit	42

FOREWORD

The present report lists all analysis and research materials produced by the Analysis and Research Division of the Civil Information and Education Section from December 1945 to 1 August 1946. It includes the items listed in the original Catalogue of Research Materials (RI-120-SR-A-1, issued 21 March 1946) and in the two Supplements to the Catalogue (issued 29 April and 1 July), and adds all analyses produced by the Media Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF



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X-J 674

Aug #24

16 August 1947

Intelligence reported and pertains to War Department Target No. 1508.

SUBJECT

SANKICHI TAKAHASHI
Shigano Prison
Tokyo

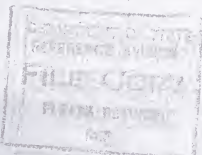
341449

1. The following is the result of preliminary interrogations conducted of the SUBJECT, namely, TAKAHASHI, Sankichi, high ranking naval officer and former commander of the combined fleet of the Japanese Navy and Chief of Naval General Staff during the 1930's. Included also are copies of brief manuscripts submitted by the SUBJECT during the course of the interrogations.

2. TAKAHASHI, Sankichi (Admiral retired) (Interned 12 Dec 45)

Age 64
Birth 24 August 1882, Tokyo
Father TAKAHASHI, Nobutaka, d. 1916, age 86
Official in Imperial Household
Mother TAKAHASHI, Yuki, d. 1930, age 77
Wife TAKAHASHI, Tsuya (Sayeki), 63, m. 1908.
83 Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba Ku, Tokyo.
Children TAKAHASHI, Shinichi, 39,
Bank Employee, Mitsubishi Bank, Nihonbashi.
83 Shirokane Imazato-cho Shiba Ku Tokyo.
Family:
Wife: Noriko (FUJIMURA) 34
Children: Nobuyuki, 14.
Toshiyuki, 12.

TAKAHASHI, Kenji, 36
Osaka, Hokkaido.
Field Official, Hokkaido Mining Company
Family:
Wife: Tatsuko (ADACHI) 30
MAJIMA, Teruko (TAKAHASHI) 30
Family:
Husband: MAJIMA, Daijiro
Official, Transportation Min.
Children: Hiroyoshi 8
Noriko 6



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-251-PO-A-16

1 October 1946

SUBJECT : Jiji News Agency Public Report on "Trends of
Democratization in the First Year of the Occupation".

PREPARED BY : Research Unit: Public Opinion and Sociology

SUMMARY :

The Jiji News Agency Public Opinion Unit, which has been engaged principally in confidential investigations for various agencies of the Imperial Japanese Government, completed a survey of trends of democratization since the Occupation, the report of which was released in a news article appearing in the Nippon Times of 26 September 1946:

An investigation of the methods and techniques of the study revealed that the sample structure cannot possibly be regarded as a reliable index to the thinking of the country as a whole. Except for the geographic distribution of the respondents, it does not appear that a scientifically randomized sample was employed. A specific examination of distribution data as contrasted with the actual population structure available from census materials, reveals a very serious sample bias. The two most important elements of bias are found in the underrepresentation of both the female population and the rural, farming population. Other factors also show considerable lack of agreement with known census data:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-249-E-B-4

9 October 1946

SUBJECT : The Appointment of Government Officials under the Civil Service System, Amended as of 1 April 1946.

PREPARED BY: Research Unit: Education

1. GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT:

A. Government officials are divided into four ranks:

1. Officials of Shinnin Rank
2. First Class Officials (formerly known as Chokunin).
3. Second Class Officials (formerly known as Sonin).
4. Third Class Officials (formerly known as Hannin).

In official of Shinnin rank is appointed directly by the Emperor through a ceremony of personal investiture. The appointment of First Class Officials is recommended to the Emperor by the Premier through a Cabinet conference, and this procedure is also followed in the case of Second Class Officials. In addition, those Second Class Officials to be assigned to the various ministries and government offices are recommended by the minister in charge to the Emperor through the Premier. Third Class Officials are appointed directly by the Ministers and other government authorities under whose jurisdiction they fall.

-
1. The facts listed under this heading are contained in Imperial Ordinance No. 190, "The Appointment and Gradation of Government Officials," 1 April 1946.

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CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPERIOR COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

22 October 1945

The information contained in this report was obtained from
Central Interrogation Center (CIC) and pertains to War Department
Intelligence Target No. 1592.

INTERROGATION OF

OKAZAKI, Seisaburo
(Lt. Gen.)

Date and Time: 22 October 1945, 1500-1700 hours

Place : War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan

Present : OKAZAKI, Seisaburo
2nd Lt. Paul W. Fleisher, Investigator

Q Before we go into any of the questions that I would like to ask you today, General, would you give me a brief summary of your life history?

- A. I was born in Matsui, Shimane Prefecture on 17 April 1893. I attended the Shinkata Primary School, the Matsui Middle School and graduated from the Tokyo Military Academy in 1914. I was assigned to the 63rd Infantry Regiment in Matsui where I served until I entered the Staff College in 1918. Graduating in 1921 I entered the General Affairs Section of the General Staff where I remained for three years. In 1924 I was aide to Prince CHICHIBU and accompanied the Prince to England. While in England I attended Oxford for one year, where I studied history. I returned to Japan in 1927 and was again assigned to the General Staff. In 1931 I attended the Geneva Disarmament Conference as a delegate. I returned to Japan in 1932 and served one year in the Bureau of Adjustments of the War Ministry. From 1933 to 1935 I was again in the General Staff and in August of 1935 I was assigned to the Imperial Guard as a Lt. Col. From March 1936 until the time I became Chief of Staff of the 4th Division at Osaka, I was with the 19th Infantry Regiment at Uwanojima. From November 1937 to February 1939 I was commanding officer of the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the China Occupation Army. In 1939 I became a Major General and was appointed Vice-Chief of the Infantry school located in Chiba Prefecture. I remained in this capacity until 1940 when I became Chief of the General

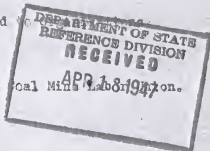
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

31 October 1946

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF
ASHIBITSU TAKANE COAL MINE LABOR UNION

The information contained in this report was obtained from the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section and pertains to War Department Intelligence Target No. 1670.

Questionnaire in Regard to



1. Name of organization:

A. Headquarters: ASHIBETSU TAKANE Coal Mine Labor Union.

B. Branches: None.

2. Location of organization:

A. Headquarters: HOKKAIDO, SORACHI-Gun, ASHIBETSU-Machi, Aza ASHIBETSU, 1045 B-nchi.

B. Branches: None.

3. Where and when founded, and name of founder:

Date of organization: 12 Mar 46.

Place: HOKKAIDO, SORACHI-Gun, ASHIBETSU-Machi, Aza ASHIBETSU, TAKANE Mining Company.

Founder: ONODERA, Bunji (小野寺文治).

4. Membership: Previous, 73. Present, 90.

A.

1. Headquarters (name): ASHIBETSU TAKANE Coal Mine Labor Union.

2. Branches (name): None.

B. Occupational components: Coal mining industry.

1. Agricultural workers: None.

2. Industrial workers: None.

3. Office workers: None.

4. Academic personnel (teachers, authors, artists, etc.): None.

5. Professional personnel (doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.): None.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREMACY COMMAND FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

X-J 674



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number : AR-254-IL-84-PP-B-24 15 November 1946
SUBJECT : Nippon Shinbun Hembai
Kumiai Rengokai (The Allied Newspaper
Dealers' Association).
PREPARED BY : Information Media Research.

PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Allied Newspaper Dealers' Association is the central organization of the Newspaper Distributor's Unions. There is a union in most prefectures, as shown in the chart.¹ The Association was created primarily as a central bargaining agency for the distributors.² Need for a central agency arose mainly from the current system of price regulation, with one blanket price for all daily papers. This has meant that distributors receive a uniform proportion of each subscription fee, the ratio having been determined by the Japan Press League in Tokyo.³ The association is composed of what are termed co-operative sales-distributors, and the association is dedicated to the maintenance of the co-operative distribution system.⁴

ADOPTION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SALES DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The development of the present mode of newspaper distribution is described as follows by Mr. Ryukichi Miwaji, Secretary of the

1. See chart, Appendix #1.
2. Allied Japan Newspaper Distributors' Association: Regulations.
3. Information Media Research: "Profitable Operation of Newspapers in Japan."
4. Op. Cit.

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#31



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-246-E-D-8

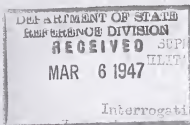
25 November 1946

SUBJECT : Teacher Certification

PREPARED BY : Education Research Unit 25 July 1946

CONTENTS

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#32

Interrogation of Hideyoshi Kai regarding Equipment in possession of
Yokohama Branch of Military Ordnance at end of war, August 1945.

The information contained in this report was obtained from 5250th
Technical Intelligence Company and pertains to War Department Intelli-
gence Targets 48, 208, 117, 198 and 604.

27 December 1946

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Japanese National

Name: KOI, Hideyoshi

341451

Date of Interrogation: 12 December 1946

Residence: Chiba-ken, Ichikawa-shi, Ichikawa, 1020, No. 5.

Place of Business: MARUWA Seiki K.K., 3rd floor Mitsubishi 35 Bldg.
Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Military History:

KOI, age 36, was a Regular Army officer. He entered military school at the age of 15 years and was commissioned 1931. He had no foreign service. His first assignment subsequent to 1931 was military railroad engineer. After several years with troops he was assigned as a student of Engineer School, Matsudo-shi, Chiba prefecture. KOI went to KOKURA Army Arsenal in 1942. Early in 1944 he was transferred to the Ushigoma (Ushigome-ku, Tokyo) Headquarters of Military Ordnance Administration Board. He was promoted from Major to Lt. Col. in July 1944.

1. General Statement of Information Desired.

a. Data concerning what type and quantity equipment was in the possession of offices of Yokohama Branch at the end of the war 14 August 1945.

b. Locations from which items were dispersed or transferred to civilian ownership subsequent to 14 August 1945.

c. Was this distribution of equipment previously reported to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in compliance with SCAPIN 502, dated 11 January 1946?

d. What do the documents mean? Is there any way of checking

e. Items obtained from KOI, Hideyoshi.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPERIOR COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

X-J 674



SPECIAL REPORT

Serial Number: AR-192-IL-B-8(4) 29 January 1947
SUBJECT : Current Japanese Newspapers, Report Number 4
PREPARED BY : Information Media Research

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION AND CIRCULATION

This report lists 1,722 journals of newspaper or tabloid format published in Japan. The list is divided into 29 classifications, with estimated total circulation of each, as outlined below.¹

I. Newspapers of general coverage²

1. Issued daily	131
Estimated total circulation	19,329,194 ³
copies per issue	
2. Issued one or more times weekly	192
Estimated total circulation	2,441,065
copies per issue	
3. Issued one or more times monthly	264
Estimated total circulation	1,162,750
copies per issue	
4. Frequency of issue unascertained	70

-
- These estimates are based on virtually complete figures for daily and weekly newspapers of general coverage, and on such partial totals as are available for other categories.
 - I.e., newspapers which carry any available news of general public interest.
 - Circulation figures are from publishers' statements, in answer to an Information Media Research survey questionnaire. The total circulation given by the publishers reporting is given at the end of each category in the list

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

15 February 1947

Note: Listed below is the material received 1 - 15 February 1947 and filed in the Economic Files, Research and Statistics Division:

FILE NO.COAL

- 13 Report of the Coal Association of Japan for Second Ten Day Period of Jan 47, CLO #523 (ECI), 30 Jan 47

COTTON

- 5 Report of Damage on State-Owned Cotton by Earthquake, 15 Jan 47 (Kansai Area Foreign Trade Bureau)

FERTILIZER

- 8 Semi-Monthly Report on Fertilizers for First Half of January 1947, CLO #443 (ECI), 28 Jan 47

FINANCE

- 361 Changes in Rural Economy during the War and Post-War Periods, subm. by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Dec 45
362 Reports on Finance and Stock Market, First Week, Feb 47
363 Weekly Report of the Ministry of Finance #57, 13 Dec 46
364 Weekly Report of the Ministry of Finance #58, 20 Dec 46
365 Weekly Report of the Ministry of Finance #59, 27 Dec 46
366 Weekly Report of the Ministry of Finance #60, 10 Jan 47
367 Weekly Report of the Ministry of Finance #61, 17 Jan 47

FINANCE (BANK REPORTS)

- 325 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Old and New Accounts) of the Hypothec Bank of Japan as of 30 Sep 46
326 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Old and New Accounts) of the Hypothec Bank of Japan as of 31 Oct 46
327 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Old and New Accounts) of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. as of 30 Nov 46
328 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Old and New Accounts) of the Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd. as of 30 Nov 46
329 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (New Account) of the Tokai Bank, Ltd. as of 30 Nov 46
330 Monthly Report, Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Old and New Accounts) of Pension Bank as of 30 Nov 46



#35

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

A SURVEY OF
JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Special Report Prepared by
Education Research

AR-283-E-A-24

3 July 1947

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#36

A REVIEW COVERING A RESUME OF THE PROBLEMS,
ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE PROGRAMS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION AMONG THE
JAPANESE POPULATION IN FURTHERING THE
OBJECTIVES OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER

FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 1945 - AUGUST 1947

X-J 674

#37

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division



A SURVEY OF
JAPANESE NEWS AGENCIES

Special Report Prepared By
Information Media Research

AR-295-IM-99-PP-A-22

28 November 1947

*38

Tables of Production of Medical Supplies and Equipment,
January - November 1948

	<u>Controlled Medicines</u>	<u>Non-Controlled Medicines</u>	<u>Patent Medicines</u>
Monthly Average 1946	¥ 1,734,057	¥ 59,170,511	¥ 61,168,515
1947	122,575,138	145,154,863	138,329,888
1st Qtr '48	325,476,352	394,953,262	229,636,491
2nd Qtr	451,448,980	826,192,220	365,269,688
1st Half	383,462,661	610,572,741	297,458,089
3rd Qtr	225,315,396	1,114,512,343	399,193,743
January 1948	338,378,442	477,720,726	224,559,906
February	290,513,917	363,513,917	325,794,165
March	337,359,363	343,623,144	138,555,402
April	341,415,929	967,594,026	444,139,317
May	573,741,631	860,871,150	316,857,545
June	439,189,350	650,111,483	334,812,203
July	384,918,964	1,117,254,218	444,327,144
August	176,850,357	1,086,916,460	352,355,254
September	114,176,868	1,139,366,351	400,898,832
October	100,039,986	949,011,718	318,443,209
November	297,060,109	1,150,470,924	403,485,762

	<u>Biologicals</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>	<u>Dental Materials</u>	<u>Rubber Sanitary Goods</u>
Monthly Average 1946	¥ 7,746,754	¥ 2,738,162	¥ 1,058,437	
1947	22,009,946	8,915,947	4,224,578	¥ 6,756,005
1st Qtr	17,421,113	13,697,405	8,238,347	12,214,431
2nd Qtr	11,626,917	16,541,556	9,744,053	16,639,721
1st Half	14,024,015	15,119,481	8,991,200	14,427,151
3rd Qtr	17,255,215	15,047,792	8,681,400	26,053,357
January 1948	26,485,195	9,567,089	7,540,385	12,747,490
February	9,282,600	15,119,439	6,765,114	11,580,262
March	16,495,544	16,405,688	10,409,544	12,315,692
April	13,041,688	17,184,603	8,977,009	15,107,462
May	12,907,272	18,540,857	9,722,734	21,570,251
June	8,931,790	13,899,208	10,532,417	13,241,451
July	12,296,045	16,431,310	6,244,970	26,244,660
August	16,315,080	11,578,221	9,261,273	27,961,835
September	24,654,521	17,133,844	10,387,956	23,953,576
October	47,354,827	15,899,065	7,489,814	24,022,497
November	38,502,526	15,201,900	15,467,129	25,410,134



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPPLEMENT FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section
Analysis and Research Division

JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
WITH
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

A Special Report Prepared by
Education Research

AB-299-LA-25

20 February 1943

NOTE TO THE RECIPIENTS OF THE REPORT:

"REORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN JAPAN"

There is attached a corrected copy of the SCAP letter, dated 4 March 1948, to accompany "Reorganization of Science and Technology in Japan", the report of the Scientific Advisory Group to the National Academy of Sciences. This report was dated 28 August 1947, and was distributed during April 1948.

the revitalization of scientific research and technology and an improved educational organization. The vitalization of scientific research and technology and an enlightened democratic educational system in Japan are approved Occupation Objectives.

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Appreciation is expressed to the members of the Scientific Advisory Group for the time they so generously gave and the contributions they have made in improving research in Japan. They have earned the thanks of the Allied Nations for their extremely valuable report.

/s/ DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section



#41

AFPO 500
7 March 1948

319.1 (7 March 1948) ESS/L

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Labor Background Material

TO: Military Government Team Labor Officers

1. The use of visual aids in the labor education of Japanese workers and the general public is of importance in view of the paper shortage, and because Japanese culture deals largely in visual conceptions and the presentation of words through pictures. Although labor education film strips are still scarce in Japan, sufficient have been produced within the past few months to permit a film strip program to be inaugurated on a national basis.
2. Every labor administration section in every Ken of Japan has within the past month received two (2) film strip projectors. If they are not on hand, they should be requested from the Labor Ministry Tokyo at once. The attached list (Inclosure 1) indicates the film strips now available. The film strip, "Proper Union Movement" which is based on the Economic and Scientific pamphlet "Trade Unionism - the Dangers of Totalitarian, U democratic Control" was given to every Ken Labor Administration Section about 19 February 1948 at Tokyo. Your local labor administration section should begin showing this film strip to workers and the general public as soon after 1 March 1948 as possible.
3. Two other film strips listed, "Functions of the Labor Relations Committee" and "The Labor Standards Law" are both available in full color. Your local labor administration section might be encouraged to secure at least one copy each of these film strips at the earliest possible date and develop a diversified film strip program that will reach every worker in the Ken. The Labor Ministry has two new film strips in production at this time, and promises one new film strip every month during the remainder of 1948. Two other film strip sources are now at work on film strips, so that by the summer of 1948 we should have more than enough strips for information and education activities. Film strips made on a local basis are also encouraged. Inclosure 2, bulletin gives information regarding the technical details on preparation of film strips which can be turned over to local Japanese groups, agencies, or companies for study and use.
4. The "kami shibai" is another very useful training aid, and has an added advantage over the film strip in that it can be shown by day or by night, not being limited by the requirement of darkness. Only one "kami shibai" is available on labor education at present, but importation of this "kami shibai" into your Ken should serve the additional purpose of inspiring local agencies to produce their own "kami shibai". The Tokyo-To Labor Office has used "kami shibai" on Labor Standards in various factories in the Tokyo area during the month of February and reports that the workers are enthusiastic about this type of visual aid. Japanese bureaucrats have generally commented that the use of such a visual aid is "undignified". Despite official pretensions to dignity, usage should be urged in view of its practicality and the favorable reaction of workers. The Nara Military Government Team, during the past few months, has made a series of showings of three film strips in nearly every commercial movie house in the Ken. The film strips used were: (1) Your Duties as a Trade Union Member; (2) Functions of the Labor Relations Committee; and (3) The Labor Standards Law. Nara Military Government reports a favorable reaction not only from labor union members but also from the general public.

2 Incls

1. List of Film Strips
"kami shibai".
2. Preparation of Film Strips.

W. H. Marquardt
W. H. MARQUARDT
Major General U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

FOR RELEASE TO THE
JAPANESE LABOR PRESS

No. 1 of series



NEGOTIATIONS

by Richard L-G. Deverall,
Chief, Labor Education Branch,
Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP

We hear much these days of collective bargaining, or group bargaining. Yet many of us do not fully understand what collective bargaining really is. That is perfectly natural. For many years the Japanese workers were not permitted to conduct collective bargaining under the harsh regime of the militarists.

Collective bargaining means that a group of workers meet with their employer in order to discuss the terms of wages, hours, and working conditions. In the first place, because there are usually many workers in one plant, they elect a small group of representatives to carry on such bargaining. Some people call this a "strife committee" but that is not very accurate. Actually, it is a bargaining committee.

This committee presents to the management of the company a list of demands which have been made and approved by the majority of the members of the union. The union does not expect to win everything. Indeed, any union leader who expects to make a 100% score is misinformed or unrealistic.

The demands of the workers are presented to the employer. And the employer will usually have a series of demands to make on the workers.

The demands and counter-demands form the basis for the bargaining. Several meetings may have to be held with the employer. But the workers try to persuade the employer to do this, to do that. The employer may say: "I can't do it. The company is in the red." Or he may say, "Yes, I will grant this demand, if you will grant one of my demands." Thus, step by step, the union bargaining committee and the employer slowly build up a series of points upon which they are mutually agreed.

If they cannot possibly reach an agreement favorable to the workers, the union may have to find another way to fight for their demands. But we can discuss that later.

The point is that some workers believe that unless they secure 100% adoption of their demands, the bargaining has been "insincere" or "unsuccessful". That simply is not the truth.

Bargaining means trying to reach a compromise. When you compromise, you say: "Well, we may agree to this wage, but in return we will want the company to do so-and-so. . . ." And of course, collective bargaining depends upon honesty on both sides. The use of the word "strife committee" is therefore poor, for the committee bargains first. If it cannot reach a good compromise, then---and then only, does the committee consider strife, or some other action.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

FOR RELEASE TO THE
JAPANESE LABOR PRESS

16 March 1948

No. 2 of series

TRADE UNIONISM

by Richard L. G. Deverall,
Chief, Labor Education Branch
Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP.

What is a trade union?

Does it exist to serve only the economic interests of workers?

Is it true that the trade union is merely an auxiliary organization for a proletarian political party?

The best answer to these questions can be found in the now-famous Sixteen Principles for Japanese Trade Unions sent to Japan by the Far Eastern Commission on 6 December, 1946.

The Far Eastern Commission outlines a trade union as an organization of workers "for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan."

It is quite clear that the trade union is primarily an organization of men and women workers who unite for their mutual aid and protection.

Only workers can belong to a trade union. Patients in a hospital, for instance, cannot possibly form a trade union of hospital patients, for their vocation is not to be sick. Workers who represent management cannot belong to a trade union, for they cannot bargain with themselves about wages, hours, and working conditions.

But the Far Eastern Commission mentions organized participation in the building of a peaceful and democratic Japan. Does not that mean that unions should unite with political parties, for how can a union aid in democratization without entering into political affairs? Observe that the FEC says "organized participation" in the work of democratization. That means that the Trade Unions will take part with other organizations. The trade union may conduct political action campaigns, but it is not at all necessary to become allied with or subject to any proletarian or other political party. If the trade union comes under the control of a political party, it is losing sight of its basic purpose, which to repeat the FEC principles, is to "preserve and improve conditions of work."

Therefore the primary purpose of unions is to improve economic conditions through collective bargaining.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

#44

AFPO 500
10 May 1948

000.8 (10 May 48) E.S.,

SUBJECT: Local Labor Summer Schools

TO: Military Government Team Labor Officers.

1. During the summer of 1947, the Sodomei held a one-week labor summer school at Mount Hei, near Kyoto. It was the first post-war summer school held in Japan. In spite of poor planning and lack of text books, it was enthusiastically received by the men and women who attended. However, as in the case of any centralized activity in Japan, the school was considerably hampered by the problems of food and transportation.

2. The experience of American and British labor unions with summer schools indicates that prior planning and careful preparation are absolutely necessary in the success of labor schools. At the present time, with a wave of so-called "democratization movements" sweeping the Japanese labor movement, it would seem advisable to encourage the staging of labor schools in every Ken. At present, the Sodomei, the Government Railroad Workers' Union and the All Japan Teachers' union are considering one-week summer schools for the training of union leaders from every Ken. The Labor Ministry is also working on plans for ten summer schools for the rank-and-file to be held in the ten major Kens of Japan.

3. In spite of these various plans, there remains a need for training of rank-and-file who will not be reached. The Sodomei represents some 18% of the Japanese labor movement, Sanbetsu 20%, Government Railroads 10%, and the Teachers' Union 10%. But that remaining 42% of the Japanese labor movement is to be found in the various independent unions throughout the country. With the democratization movement in full swing, it is important that this un-federated section of the labor movement be reached as effectively as possible.

4. For the guidance of Military Government in giving advice to local labor officials (trade union and government), the following recommendations are made for transmission through conference to the independent unions as well as to the federated unions such as Sanbetsu, Sodomei, and Kokutetsu:

a. A one-week resident school in each Prefecture is to be desired during the months of July, August, and September. If a series of schools can be operated, so much the better.

b. The schools should be aided in staffing and financing by the Kencho, but primary emphasis should be given to conducting a labor school of, by, and for the trade union movement.

c. Domination of the school by any one element should be avoided. Reference to paragraph 3 indicates a percentage formula to use in selection of students and possible lecturers.

d. Maximum use should be made of qualified trade union personnel as lecturers where they are capable. Use should be made of personnel from the local labor relations committee, the various local Japanese government agencies, local college professors, and other qualified personnel. It is suggested that Military Government participation be limited to encouragement and speeches at the beginning and ending of the school. College professors should be avoided if possible as they have a notable tendency to talk over the heads of the students.

e. Maximum use of training aids such as charts, graphs, "kami shibai" (paper play), film strips, and other visual aids should be made in order to deepen the learning process. (Local labor education)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 073 (14 Apr 48)CIE

14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel E. E. Hume, Chief, Reorientation Branch,
Civil Affairs Division

SUBJECT: List of Foreign Books Published in Japan

1. Attached is a list of books of foreign origin believed to have been published in Japan since 1 November 1945.

2. The information from which the list was compiled came from:

a. The Press, Publications and Broadcasting Division, Civil Censorship Detachment, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, which has offices in Tokyo (District 1), Osaka (District 2), and Fukuoka (District 3).

b. The Japan Publishers' Association and the Free Publishers' Association, which between them have as members most of the publishers in Japan.

3. Because of a number of discrepancies not easily resolved, a system of asterisks has been used to indicate the source of information about each title not listed by both the Civil Censorship Detachment and the Japan Publishers' Association as having been published. The asterisks are used as follows:

a. * indicates that the title is listed by CCD, District 1, but not by the JPA, as having been published.

b. ** indicates that the title is listed by the JPA, but not by CCD, District 1, as having been published.

c. *** indicates that the title is listed by the JPA as having been published but is known to CCD, District 1, as only a projected publication.

d. **** indicates that the title is listed only by CCD, District 2, though it may be a separate edition of a title listed by CCD, District 1, or the JPA as issued by another publisher.

e. ***** indicates that the title is listed only by CCD, District 3, though it may be a separate edition of a title listed by CCD, District 1, or the JPA as issued by another publisher.

4. Though no title is included which CCD or the JPA has not reported as published, it has been impossible to verify the actual issuance and sale of each title. There seems to be doubt particularly about the publication of some of the Russian books. CCD, for example, has no knowledge of 28 books of Russian origin reported by the JPA as having been published.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section



6

000.8 (12 May 48) ESS

AFO 500
12 May 1948

SUBJECT: Labor Ministry Summer Schools

TO: Military Government Team Labor Officers

1. Forwarded for information and surveillance is Labor Note Number 174 issued by the Labor Ministry as of 17 April 1948 for distribution to each prefectural governor in Japan (inclosure 1). The local labor administration section in the following Ken are directly responsible for holding labor summer schools as indicated:

- a. Tokyo To 5 through 10 July 1948
- b. Nagano Ken 12 through 17 July 1948
- c. Miyagi Ken 19 through 24 July 1948
- d. Iwate Ken 26 through 31 July 1948
- e. Hokkaido 2 through 7 August 1948
- f. Aichi Ken 9 through 14 August 1948
- g. Wakayama Ken 16 through 21 August 1948
- h. Okayama Ken 23 through 28 August 1948
- i. Kagawa Ken 30 August through 4 September 1948
- j. Fukuoka Ken 6 through 11 September 1948

2. Each prefecture responsible for holding a summer school is in turn responsible for the various prefectures included in the program, as noted on page 1 of "Outline for Holding Labor Summer Schools", submitted by the Labor Ministry (inclosure 2).

3. Proper preparation by each responsible prefecture is absolutely essential. Local Military Government Labor Officers may be of great assistance in:

- a. Stressing importance of the school to the prefectural authorities.
- b. Field survey of school location selected to assure ease of transportation and facilities such as eating, sleeping and class-rooms.
- c. Conclusion of definite plans for lecturers (inclosure 3).
- d. Stocking local schools with necessary pamphlets, leaflets, posters, film strips and other visual aids (inclosures 4, 5, and 6).
- e. Proper publicity on the local level insuring the attendance of union representatives who represent every segment of the union movement (i. e., Sanbatsu, Sodomei, Railroad, Teachers, Government Workers and independent unions).

6 Incls

- 1. Labor Ministry "Labor Note No. 174," dtd 17 Apr 48.
- 2. Outline for Holding Labor Summer Schools.

W. F. Marquardt
W. F. MARQUART
Major General, U. S. Army
Chief, Economic and Scientific Section

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	29 Jan 1949	31 Jan 1948	1 Feb 1947	First 5 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	601	832	916	2724	3472	3776
Gonorrhea	3587	4471	3795	15234	18420	15551
Syphilis	4017	4098	2279	15830	14625	9170

RATES

Chancroid	39.2	54.2	61.2	35.5	45.3	50.5
Gonorrhea	233.9	291.5	253.7	198.6	240.2	207.9
Syphilis	261.9	267.2	152.4	206.4	190.7	122.6

Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

FEDERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREMACY COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section



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#46

SURVEY SERIES

22 January 1949



Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

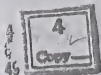
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ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LABOR MOVEMENT



Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division
31 January 1949

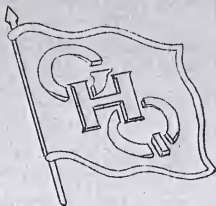


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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

SURVEY SERIES

PROBLEMS OF WORKING WOMEN IN TOKYO



Public Opinion and Sociological Research Division
26 March 1949

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Civil Information and Education Section

#51

SURVEY SERIES

CURRENT JAPANESE
PUBLIC OPINION
SURVEYS

THE INDEPENDENT
ENTERPRISER AND
HIS INCOME TAX

27 August 1949

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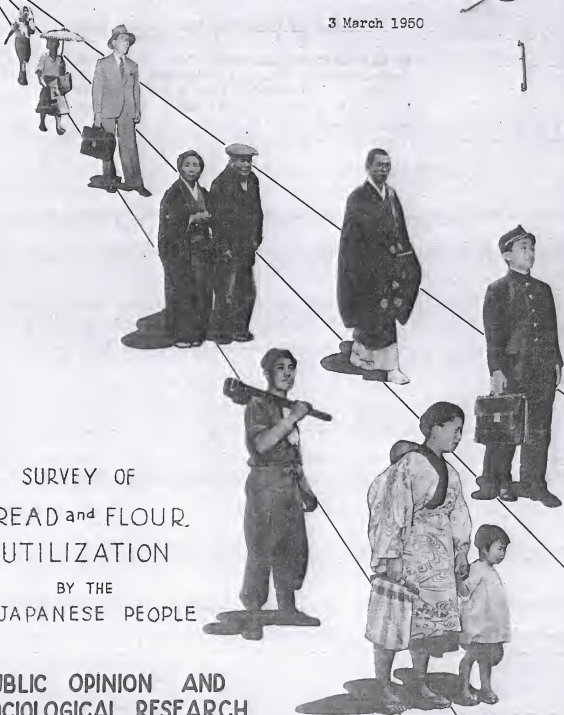
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3 March 1950

SURVEY OF
BREAD and FLOUR
UTILIZATION

BY THE
JAPANESE PEOPLE

PUBLIC OPINION AND
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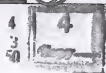


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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
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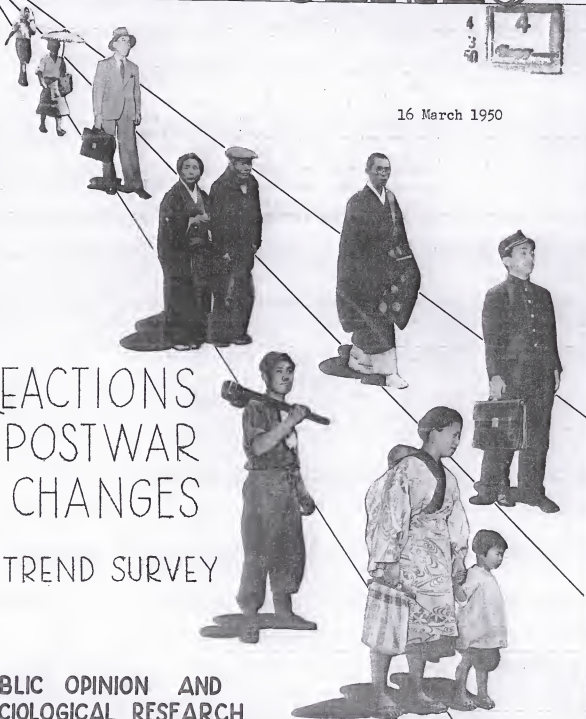


16 March 1950

REACTIONS TO POSTWAR CHANGES

A TREND SURVEY

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Civil Information and Education Section

SURVEY SERIES

24 March 1950



AGRICULTURAL
PROBLEMS
OF
THE JAPANESE FARMER

PUBLIC OPINION AND
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500



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#55

AG 311.23 (14 Apr 50) CCS
SCAPIN 2092

14 April 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Rationalization of Japan's Maritime Mobile Telecommunications Services

1. Rescission.

a. AG 678.3 (5 Apr 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1603, dated 5 April 1947, subject: Reactivation of the Coastal Radio Service of the Japanese Ministry of Communications to Handle Ship-Shore Traffic for Allied Merchant Shipping, as amended.

2. Coincidentally with rescission of the memorandum listed in paragraph 1 above, the Japanese Government, Ministry of Telecommunications, is authorized to continue the subject telecommunications services on the basis of the conditions heretofore applicable to such services until such time as traffic and other agreements with foreign administrations or private foreign operating companies governing existing maritime mobile telecommunications services are made effective.

3. The Japanese Government, Ministry of Telecommunications in conformity with the provisions of the General Radio Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention (Madrid, 1932) and the Radio Regulations, annexed to the International Telecommunications Convention (Atlantic City, 1947) with respect to Japanese maritime mobile telecommunications services presently in operation, and which may be established in the future, is authorized to:

a. Renegotiate, with foreign administrations or private operating agencies, tariffs covering all maritime mobile telecommunications with Japan, such tariffs to reflect rates expressed in gold francs between Japan and all countries served.

b. Re-establish land station, ship station and land line rates expressed in gold francs.

c. Negotiate, or renegotiate where necessary, service agreements with foreign administrations or private operating agencies. Such agreements to cover details of establishment and settlement of accounts, procedures, acceptance of traffic, and other related matters essential to the conduct of maritime mobile telecommunications services.

4. All traffic agreements and tariffs covering maritime mobile telecommunications services, negotiated between the Ministry of Telecommunications and foreign administrations or private operating agencies will be subject to



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section
Labor Division

LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN

30 June 1950


Compiled from Survey of Labor Organizations conducted
by Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Ministry
of Labor, 30 June 1950

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

SURVEY SERIES

26 August 1950



ATTITUDES TOWARD
JAPAN'S ROLE
IN THE PRESENT CRISIS

PUBLIC OPINION AND
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
DIVISION